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# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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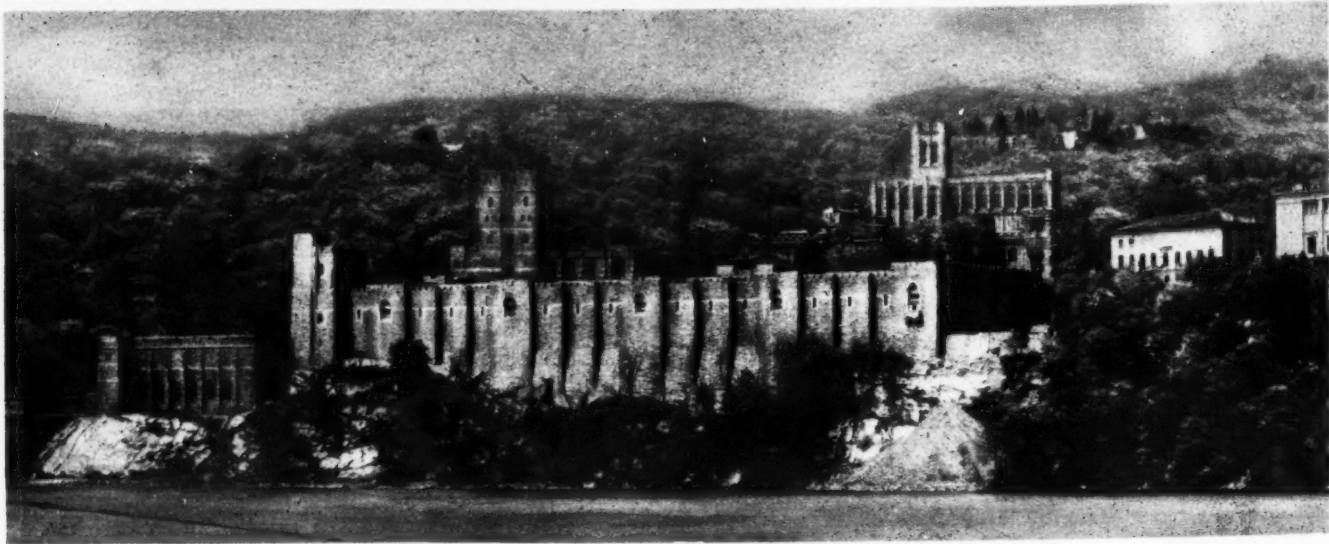


SCOTTISH TROOPS IN ACTION AMID  
THE RUINS OF A VILLAGE  
IN FRANCE.

*(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)*



# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



The United States Military Academy at West Point on the River Hudson.  
(Photo Stockbridge.)

## WHERE OFFICERS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY ARE TRAINED.

THE United States Military Academy at West Point on the Hudson is an institution whose history is almost synchronous with that of the nation. Commencing in 1776 as a feeble attempt on the part of the then equally feeble Continental Congress to establish a training school for military men; ardently supported and encouraged by George Washington, who in 1794 contrived to effect a more stable organization in the young school which had by that time been removed to West Point, (itself one of the most important strategic positions in the Revolution,) the Academy as it exists today did not take on its present form until 1817, when it came under the direction of Sylvanus Thayer, whose thoroughgoing and efficient administration of sixteen years placed West Point in the very first rank of military schools.

Thayer, who was compelled to resign his post through serious disagreements with President Andrew Jackson, is deservedly known as "the father of West Point"—although the institution itself had been in official existence since the act of Congress passed in 1802. During the decade succeeding there was a total of seventy-one graduates, each of whom was paid the modest sum of \$16. Thayer, after a period of study in Europe, returned and then commenced an overhauling in all branches of the administration whose effects are partly visible in the group of young men who graduate this year.

The chief problem, of course, was the obtaining of students in the most equitable way. This was solved by a system of appointments distributed among the various members of Congress, plus a certain number chosen by the President himself. At present the apportionment is as follows: From each Congressional district and Territory, from Porto Rico and the District of Columbia, one cadet; in addition, two from each State, at large, nominated by the Senators. The President has the right to appoint forty from the country at large.

Each of the appointed men is required to toe the mark of an unusually high academic standard, after which he is enrolled for the long, exacting four years' course, with a pay of \$600 per annum. The West Point system, although founded upon a strictly military curriculum, is distinguished from most of the national military schools by the emphasis it lays upon the mental phase of the work. The courses given are anything but easy, and failure is quick to follow upon any lapse from the rigid standards provided—as Edgar Allan Poe and

James McNeill Whistler learned, when those two distinguished American artists (for Poe could also be considered an artist) tried to have matters their own way.

As each class is divided into sections of eight or twelve men under separate instructors, there is very little chance of slipping past from day to day, and cramming in the last weeks. And in fact the roll of graduates is anything but pretentious as to number: since 1802 there have been only 5,347.

\* \* \*

## SENATOR BORAH, AMERICAN ADVOCATE OF OPEN DIPLOMACY.

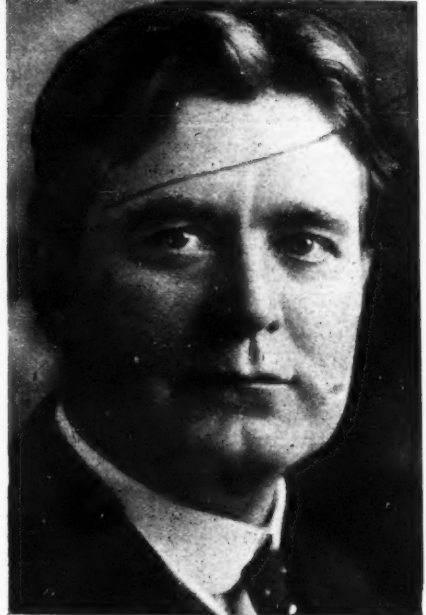
SENATOR William Edgar Borah of Idaho, whose recent attempt to abolish secret diplomacy so far as the United States is concerned, was defeated, ranks high among Republicans as a man of character and intellect, although there are many who do not altogether like his independent ways.

More than once he has been spoken of as a likely Republican candidate for President.

His success as prosecutor in the Moyer-Haywood case in Idaho, after the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, led many of the conservatives in the Republican party to believe that he would be a good man to stifle the growing pretensions of labor. Accordingly when, in March, 1907, he took his seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by what was probably the first popular vote cast for any United States Senator, these conservatives appointed him Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Education. But Borah disconcerted his friends by favorably reporting out of committee numerous liberal measures of social reform.

Senator Borah continued to pursue his independent way: an advocate of woman suffrage, champion of the now famous three-year Homestead Act, releasing millions of acres

of land to the people; author of the reclamation schemes for the West—these and other ideas are sufficient to explain the Idaho man's resistance to many of the Administration's war measures—in particular, his recent amendment in favor of secret as opposed to open diplomacy. Borah took the stand that all negotiations with foreign Governments should be entirely public, thus following out to the letter President



Senator William E. Borah of Idaho.  
(© Champlain Studios.)

Wilson's own declaration to that effect. But, as President Wilson pointed out in the letter that was mainly instrumental in defeating the Senator's amendment, what was meant was "not that there should be no private discussion of delicate matters, but that no secret agreements of any sort should be entered into and that all international relations, when fixed, should be open, above board, and explicit."



The King's Certificate of Honor Issued to British Soldiers on Discharge Through Wounds or Disabilities Incurred in Active Service.



# Austria's New Offensive on the Italian Front



MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF THE GREAT NEW AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED ON JUNE 15, 1918. THE ARROWS INDICATE THE MAIN LINES OF THE ATTACK, WHICH RESULTED ONLY IN SMALL LOCAL GAINS. A FULLER ACCOUNT OF THE OFFENSIVE APPEARS ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE.



AN ARTILLERY POSITION ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.  
(Italian Official Photo.)



TRENCHES ON THE SUMMIT OF A MOUNTAIN WHICH BLOCKS THE AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.  
(Italian Official Photo, from Dr. V. Buffa.)



## Americans Now Familiar With Their French Surroundings



A PICTURESQUE SPOT BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE. AT THE LEFT AND IN THE BACKGROUND ARE AMERICAN TRAINING CAMPS.

(© Committee on Public Information, from International Film Service.)



AMERICAN TROOPS PATROLLING A FRENCH VILLAGE JUST AFTER IT HAS BEEN SHELLED.

(French Official Photo.)

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# Searchlights of Vital Use in Fighting on Land and Sea at Night



SEARCHLIGHTS are among the principal devices used for the detection of hostile aircraft; and so it is natural that there should be special army units assigned to this work. The United States Army, for example, has a Mobile Anti-Aircraft Section of the Engineer Corps, and it is the searchlights used by this unit that are illustrated on this page. Searchlights are also used for all operations by night, when they may be seen streaking the sky with great shafts of light. London and other cities liable to attack by air raiders depend upon powerful searchlights to detect the coming of hostile airplanes and to help the anti-aircraft gunners find their mark. Perhaps the most vital use of searchlights is in the navy, to prevent lurking destroyers and submarines from destroying battleships under the cover of darkness. Before the United States entered the war, the Coast Artillery Corps already had some of the most powerful searchlights in the world. Electricity is used for the projection of the light. At forts and other permanent posts the current is supplied from local power plants, but a mobile searchlight unit has to depend upon other sources of supply.

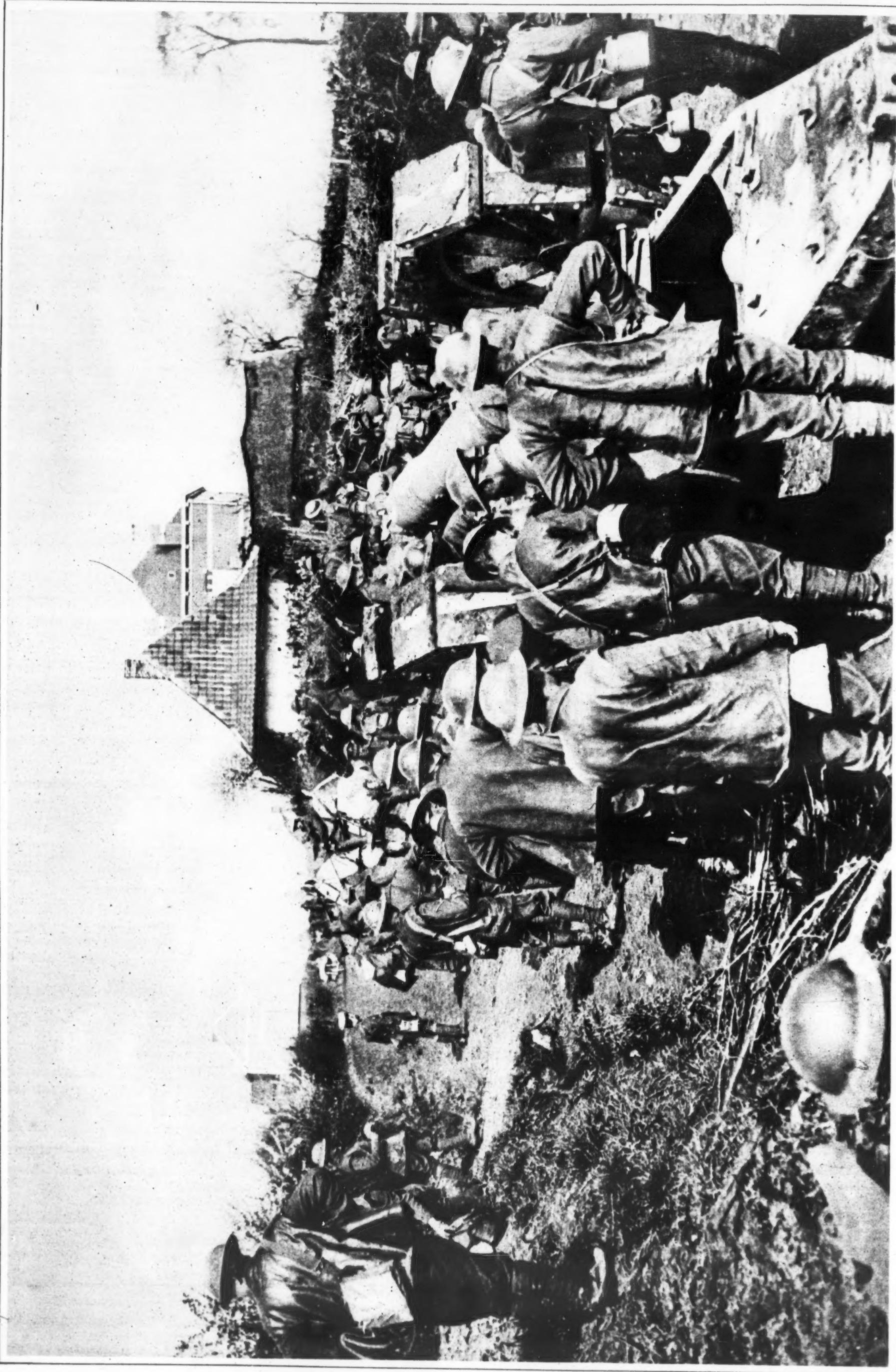
(Photos © Committee on Public Information, from Central News Photo Service.)

A SEARCHLIGHT, USED BY THE MOBILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SECTION OF THE ENGINEER CORPS, SHOWING ELEVATING ATTACHMENT.



SEARCHLIGHT DRILL BY THE MOBILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SECTION OF THE ENGINEER CORPS.

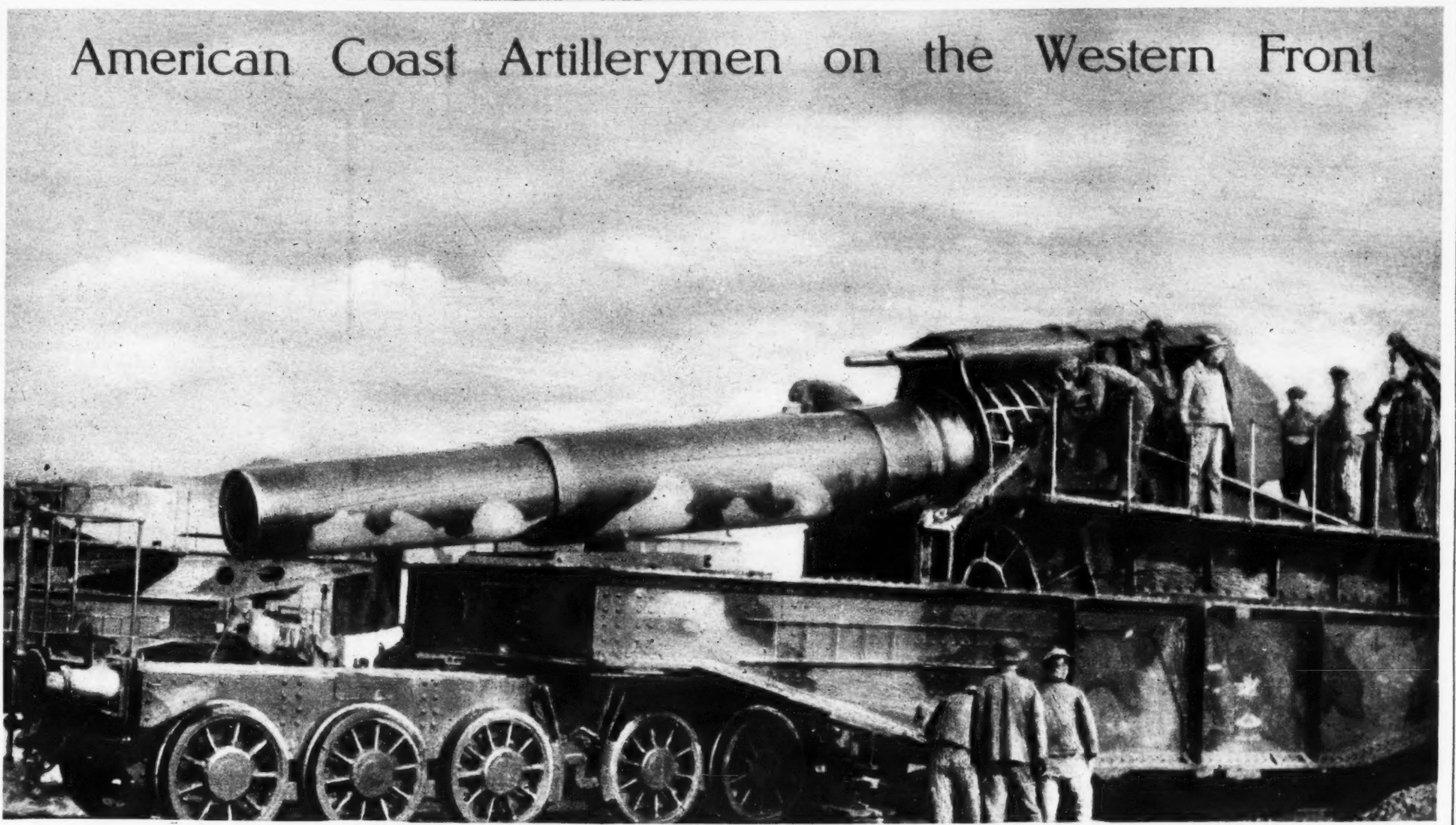




BRITISH ARTILLERY MOVING FORWARD TO STOP THE GERMAN ADVANCE.  
(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

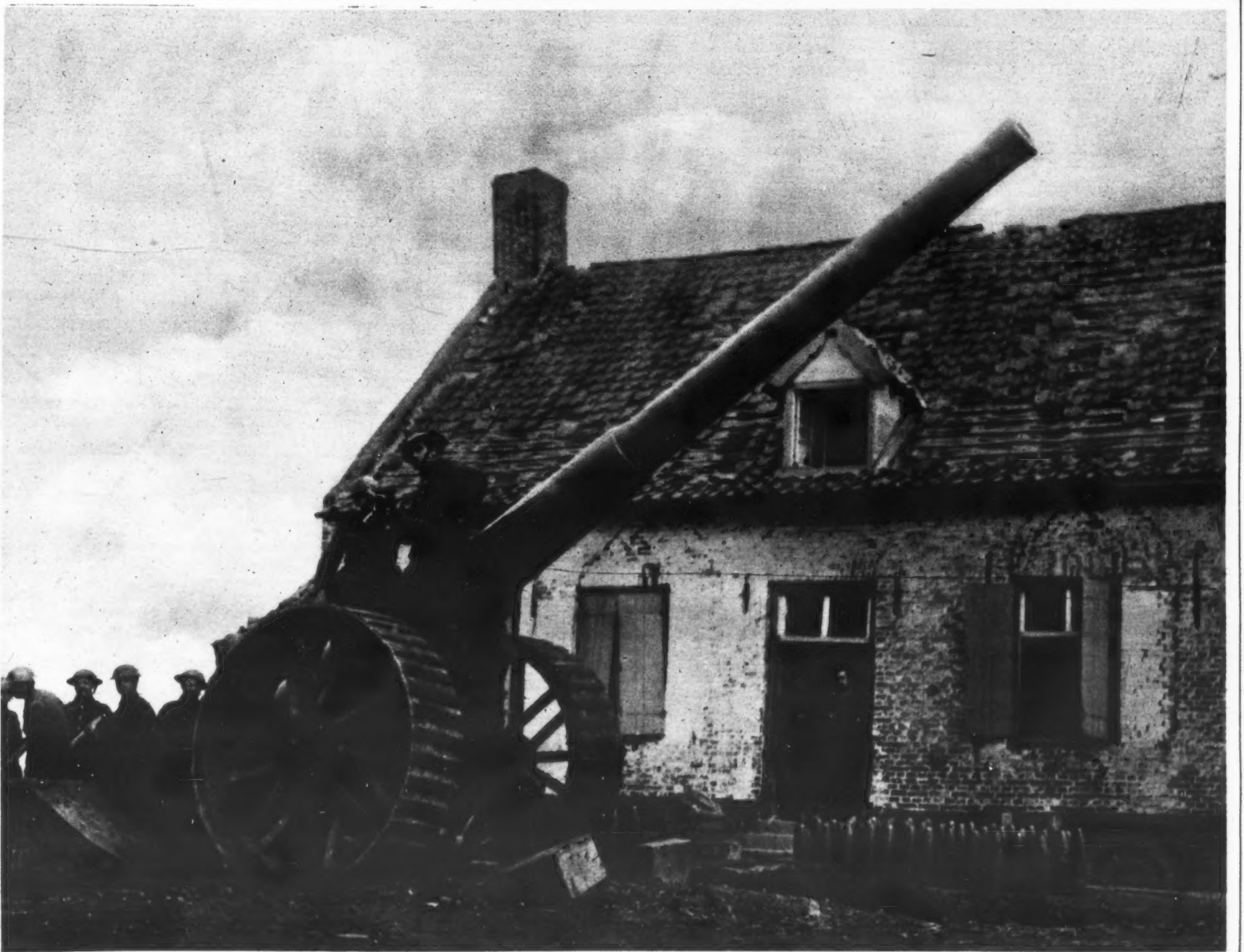


## American Coast Artillerymen on the Western Front



ONE OF THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS TO HAND OF AMERICAN COAST ARTILLERYMEN WHO ARE NOW MANNING FRENCH BIG GUNS ON THE FRONT.

(© International Film Service.)

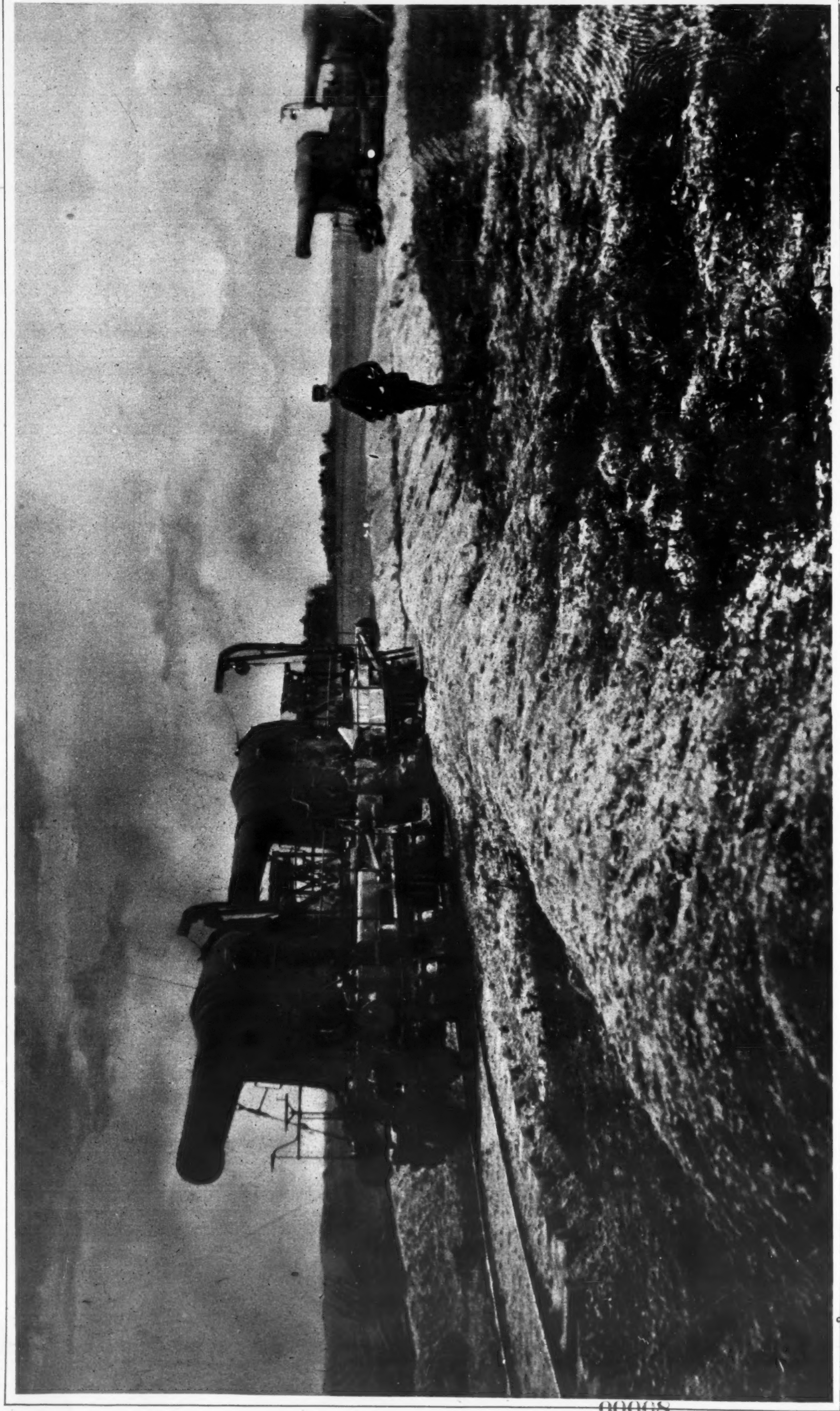


BRITISH GUNNERS GETTING A BIG GUN INTO POSITION DURING THE RECENT GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



Some of the French Heavy Guns Which Have Helped to Foil the Latest German Offensive



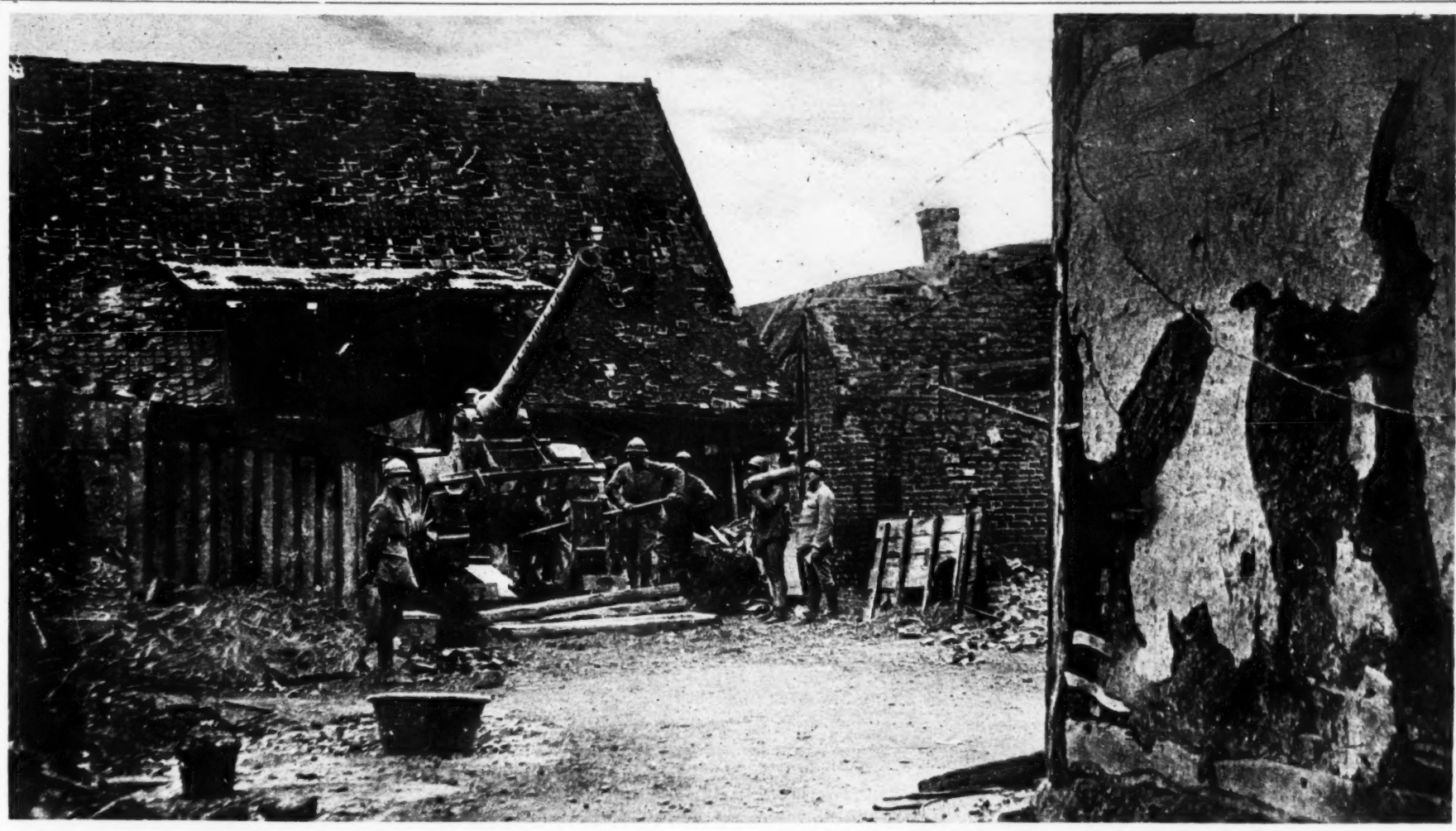
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Guns of the largest calibre, which can only be transported on special railroad tracks, are here seen in the position where they were used to check the latest attempt of the Germans to smash their way through to Paris and destroy the French army.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)



## Big Guns Under Cover on the Western Front

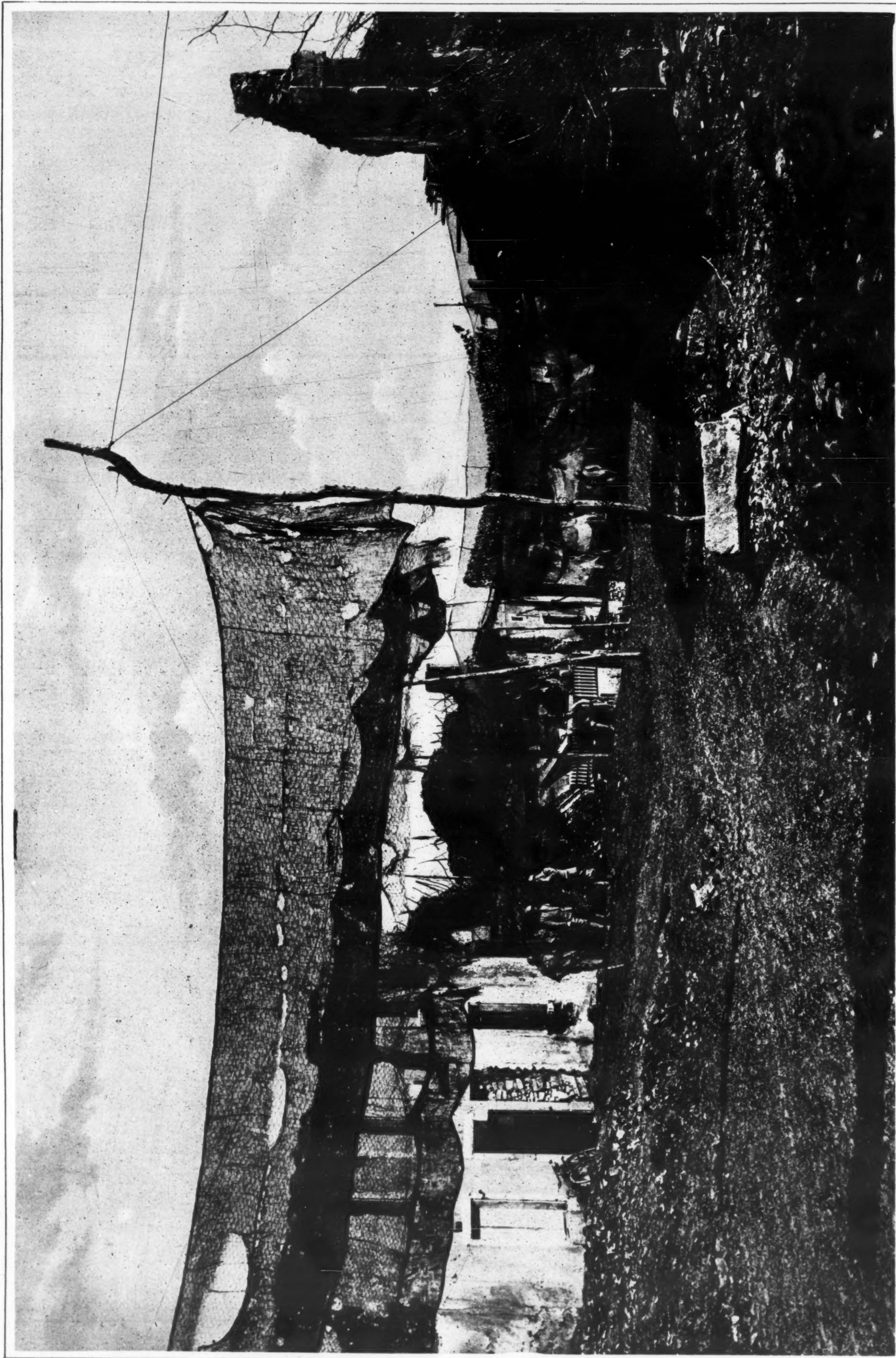


A FRENCH 155-MILLIMETER GUN IN THE BACKYARD OF A FARMHOUSE IN THE OISE REGION. WHEN NOT IN ACTION THE GUN IS PUSHED BACK INTO THE BARN.  
(French Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)



A BRITISH FIELD GUN PLACED IN A COWSHED TO AVOID DETECTION.  
(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

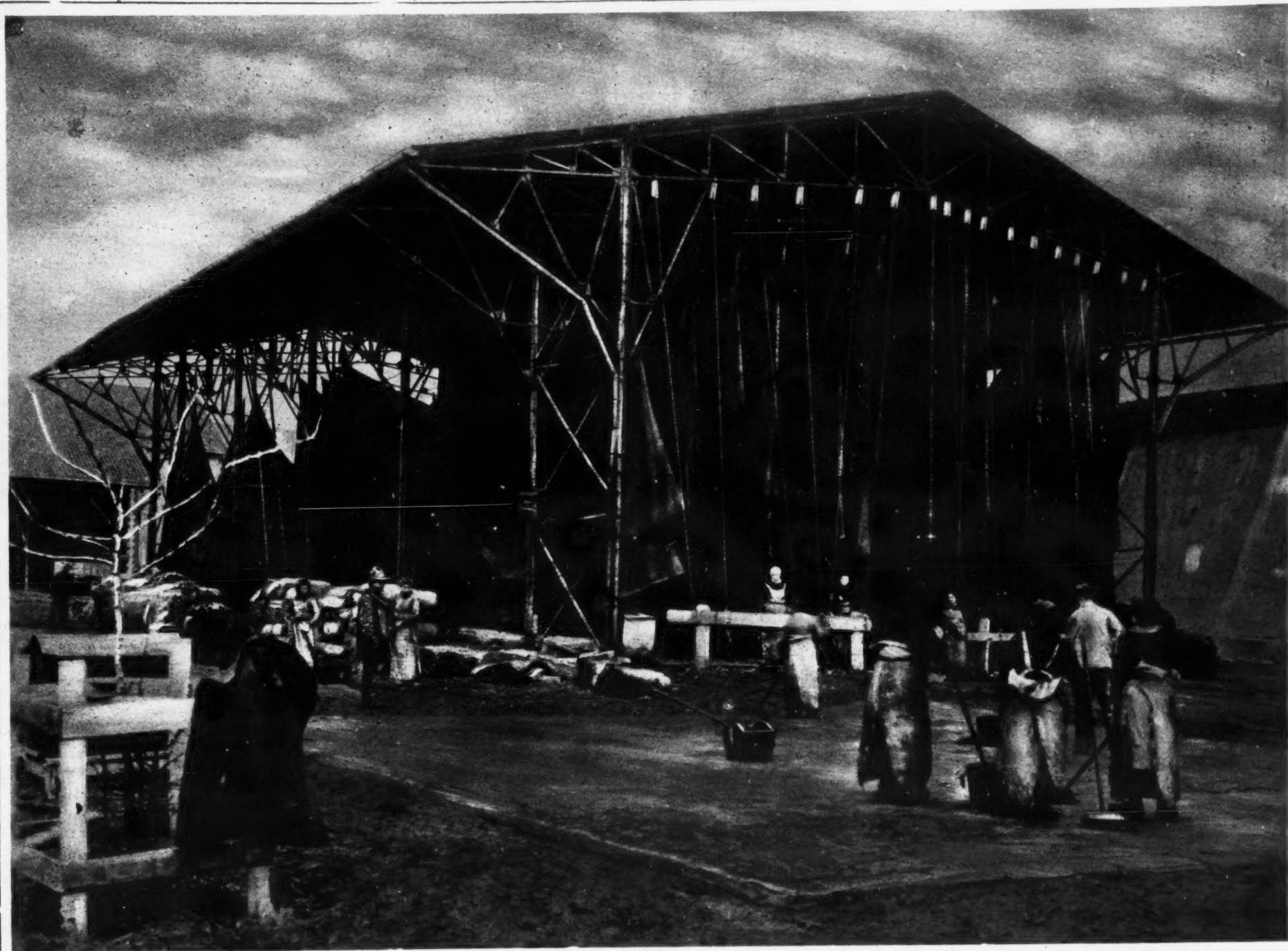




❖❖ CAMOUFLAGE SCREENS WHICH PREVENT DETECTION OF TROOP MOVEMENTS ALONG ROADS IN FRANCE.  
(French Official Photo.)



# Camouflage Screens One of Many New War Industries



(French Official Photo.)



CAMOUFLAGE SCREENS READY TO BE SENT TO THE FRONT.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood.)

PAINTING CAMOUFLAGE SCREENS, MADE OF BURLAP AND WIRE MESH, AT A FACTORY IN FRANCE.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood.)

**C**AMOUFLAGE has called into existence one of the most interesting of war industries, which, in its turn, has been divided into many specialized branches. On this and the opposite page we see examples of screens which are used in various ways. The screens consist of burlap attached to wire mesh and then painted according to the principles of camouflage. The screens are used to conceal machine gun and lookout posts, artillery positions, ammunition dumps, and, most interesting of all, to prevent aerial observers from seeing movements along roads and streets. This last object is achieved by hanging up the screens in much the same way as clothes on a clothes line. Women are mainly employed at the camouflage factories, of which there is a considerable number in France, where the science and art of camouflage was first developed for the purposes of modern warfare. The value of these camouflage screens has been more than once demonstrated in the rapid and secret concentration of troops, whose movements have been undetected by enemy observers in the air and on the ground.



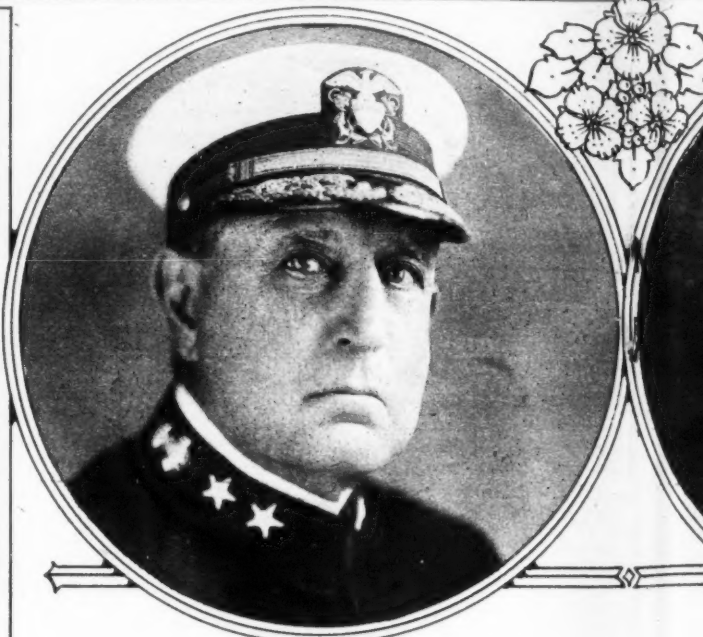
## THE WONDERFUL GROWTH OF



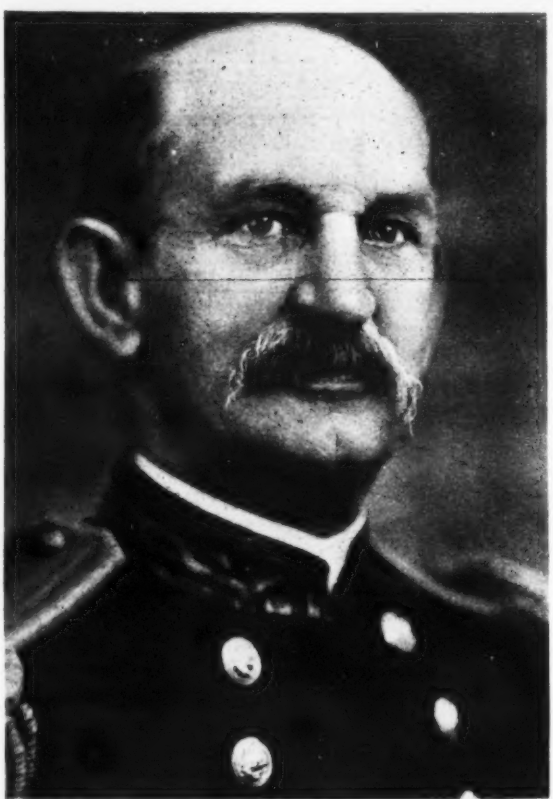
Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, Commander in Chief of the American Naval Forces in European Waters.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander in Chief of the United States Cruiser and Transport Force. (Photo Campbell Studio.)



Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commanding the Battleships in Foreign Waters.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commanding the Atlantic Fleet.  
(Photo Paul Thompson.)



Rear Admiral Albert T. Niblack, in Charge of American Warships Operating in the Mediterranean.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



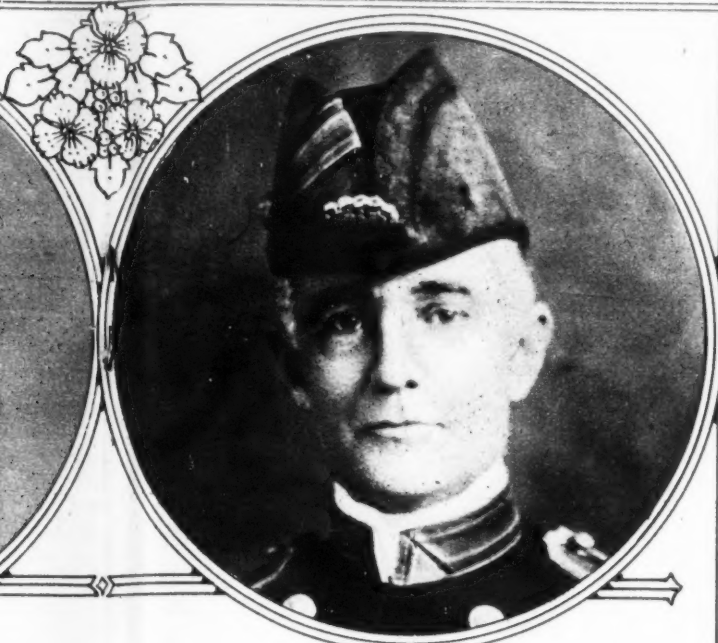
Major General George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

WITH the decision of Congress to increase the permanent enlisted strength of the navy from 87,000 to 131,485 the United States enters upon a new phase of its development as a world power. This increase has for some time past been urgently advocated by the professional heads of the Navy Department to man the growing fleet. As Admiral Benson pointed out in an official memorandum the other week, "regardless of when the war ends, the world is going to be in a perturbed state for years to come. There are many questions which will arise out of this war in which we are of neces-

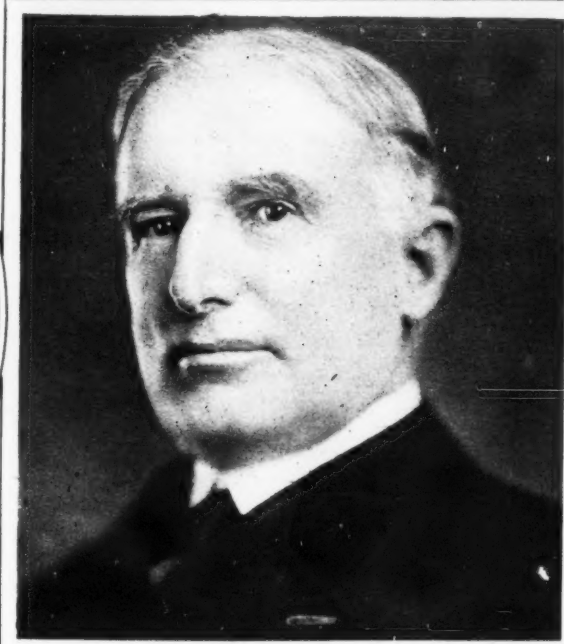
sity vitally interested. In a position to assert our people and to insist upon at the peace conference principles for which we war, a navy comparable in importance is the first essential. The recent discussion of the fact that one of the navy's growth was a larger number of other officers of high rank has several new naval units and naval stations which should be commanding officers of Admiral. Congress has agreed to the appointment of following additional officers.



# OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY



ing the Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, on Special Duty with Admiral Sims. (Press Illustrating Service.)



Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commanding the Naval Forces in French Waters. (© Harris & Ewing.)



Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, the Highest Naval Officer in the Navy Department. His Position Corresponds to that of the Chief of the General Staff of the Army.



Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commanding the Pacific Fleet.

interested. In order to be on to assert our rights as a to insist upon the adoption of the peace conference of the for which we entered the number of Admirals and ers of high rank. America new naval units, as well as ons which should be under g officers of the rank of Congress has, therefore, the appointment of the additional officers: 18 Ad-

mirals, 71 Captains, 125 Commanders, 249 Lieutenant Commanders, 578 Lieutenants, and 738 Lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns. This raises the authorized number of commissioned officers from 3,700 to 5,500. Actually, the number of officers on the permanent list is considerably below the former authorized number. Altogether, it now becomes necessary to train 3,000 new naval officers. The map above shows how widely distant are America's naval stations and bases and explains the necessity of increasing the number of warships of all kinds. In brief, we see here the meaning of America as a world power.



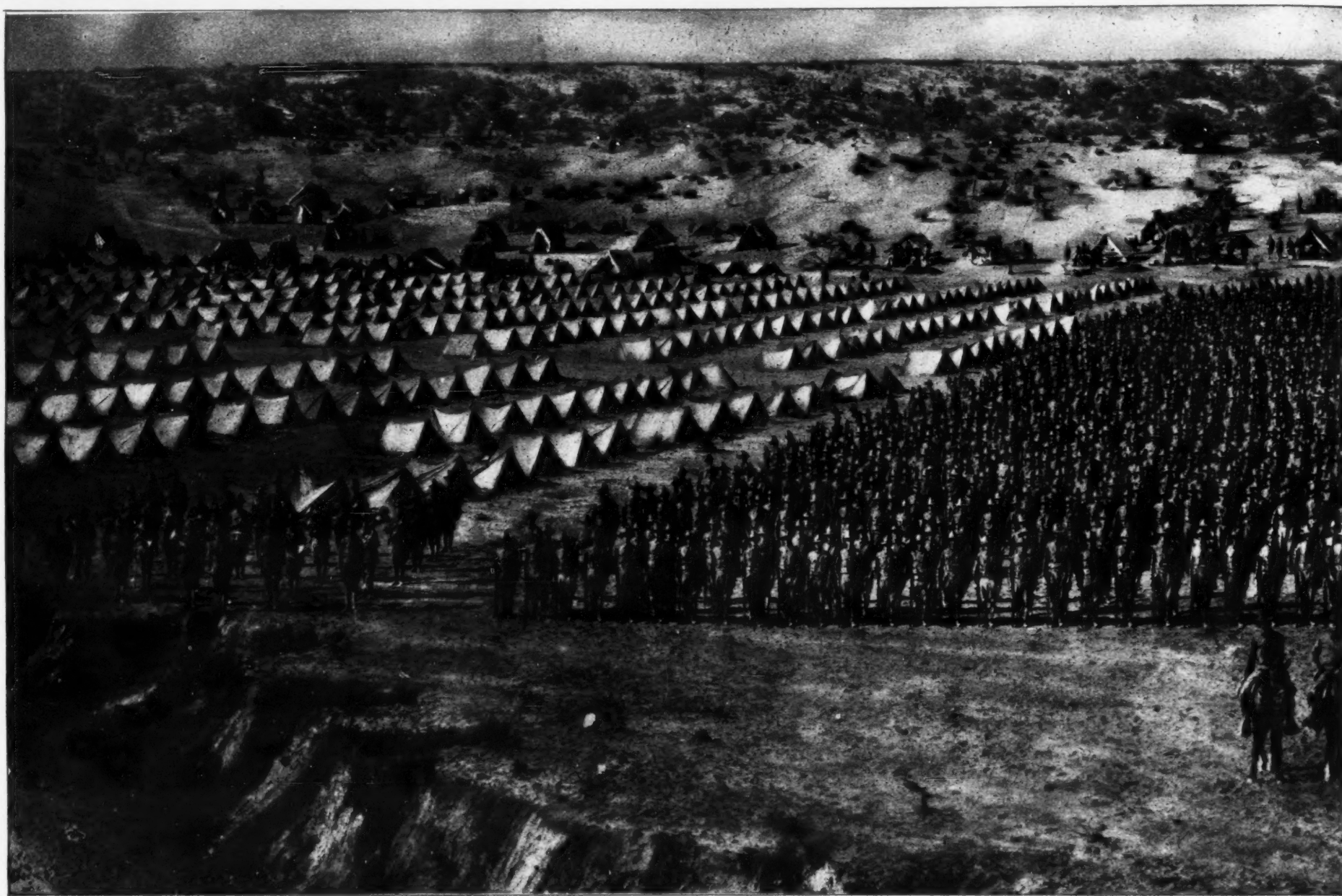
Surgeon General William C. Braisted, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. (Photo Buck from Underwood.)



Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commanding the Asiatic Fleet. (Photo Harris & Ewing.)



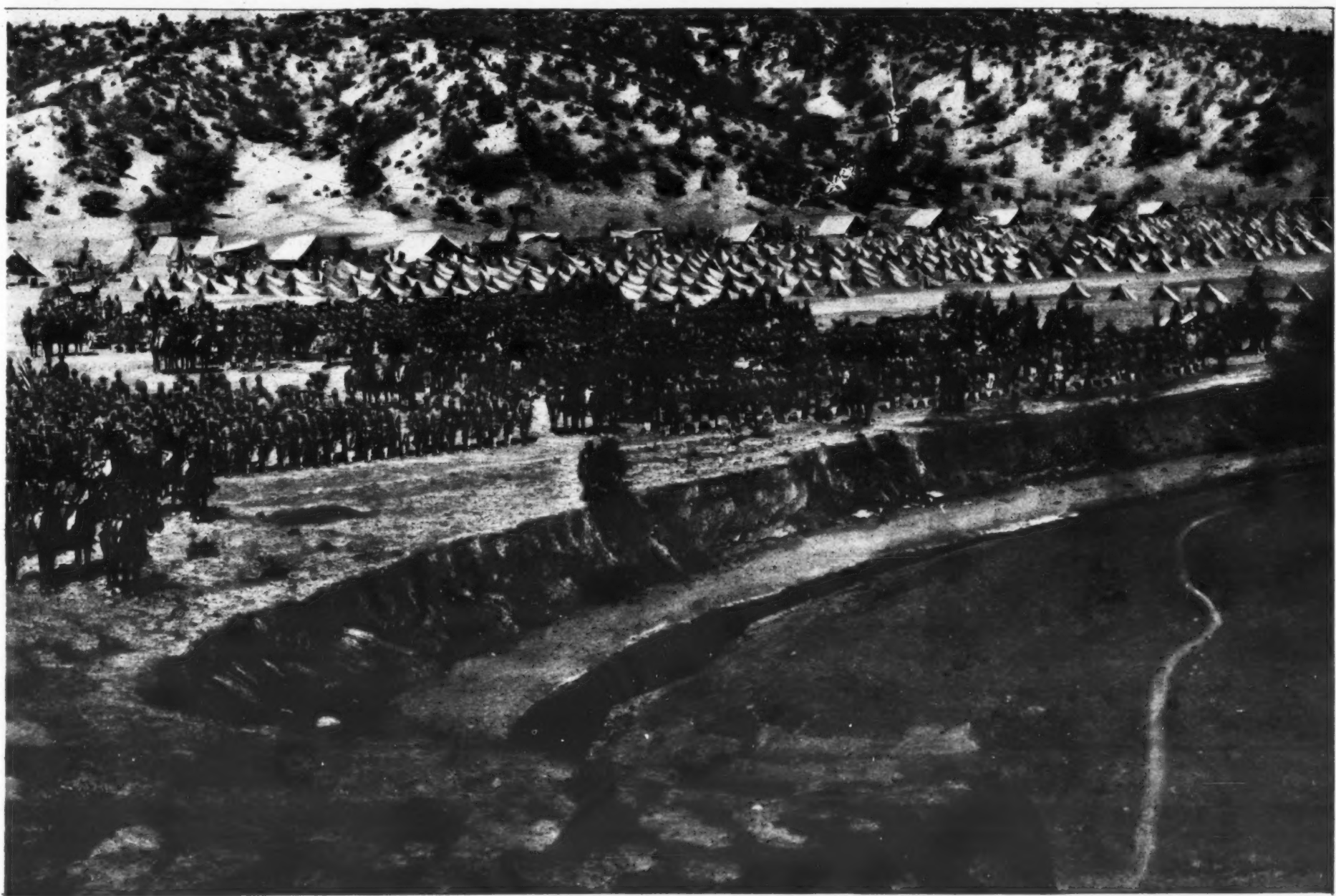
# What an American Infantry Brigade Looks



The 68th Infantry Brigade, 34th (National Guard) Division, is here shown drawn up in complete formation in the hills near Camp Cody, Deming, N. M. Altogether there are more than 6,000 men in the two regiments, which constitute a brigade. In front of each regiment are its officers, and in front of them, midway between the two



# Like When Drawn Up in Complete Formation



groups, are Colonel Erle D. Luce, the Brigade Commander, and his staff. On the right of the two regiments are the special sections and other details required by a brigade. The panoramic view has had to be split up for reproduction.

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(Photo © Almeron Newman.)





#### TYPES OF FRENCH SOLDIERS: No. 8—THE STRETCHER-BEARER.

**T**HE stretcher-bearer requires just as much nerve and resourcefulness as any other man on the front, since it is his duty to try and pick up and get to the near-

est dressing station every wounded man he can. Frequently he gives his life in his efforts to save others; and though he is a non-combatant he is worthy of the appreciation

which the artist, Lieut. Jean Droit, has expressed so admirably in the drawing reproduced above. The stretcher-bearer appeals to one's sympathy because he represents on

the battlefield the humane elements which try to salve the wreckage of the human struggle and restore men to health and strength.

(By Courtesy L'Illustration, Paris.)



## How War Wipes Out a People's Hearths and Homes



AN AIRPLANE VIEW OF MERCKEM, A VILLAGE IN WESTERN FLANDERS. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IN 1915 WHEN THE VILLAGE HAD BEEN SHELLED AND CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED, BUT WAS STILL RECOGNIZABLE.



A COUPLE OF YEARS LATER ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM AN AIRPLANE, SHOWING HOW THE VILLAGE HAS NOW BEEN COMPLETELY OBLITERATED BY SUCCESSIVE BOMBARDMENTS.

Nothing could better illustrate the ravages of war than the two airplane views of a Flemish village taken at an interval of a couple of years. Where was once

a pleasant little village with its homes and gardens, with the people pursuing the normal ways of peace; today there is only so much earth, encumbered with

ruins, pock-marked with shell holes, a scene of pitiful devastation. That is all that is left of Merckem, as of so many other villages which have had the mis-

fortune to be so located as to make them battlegrounds for the mighty armies which for nearly four years have been struggling without reaching the decision which will end this war.



## Austria's Desperate Attempt to Crush Italy

A NEW offensive was opened by the Austro-Hungarian army against the Italians on June 15. Attacks were delivered along the front from the Asiago Plateau to the sea, a distance of 97 miles. The Austrians had previously tried on several occasions to begin offensive operations, but each time the effort was made snowslides and torrents prevented them. The Austrian plan was to break through down the valley of the Brenta and simultaneously force a crossing of the Piave so as to squeeze the Italians into either a disastrous retreat or capture. Both movements were directed primarily at necessary lines of communication. The movement down the Brenta Valley aimed to strike the railroad which runs east from Milan through Brescia, Verona, Vicenza, and Treviso, and crosses the Piave near the little village of Fagare. This railroad is the life

line of the Italians holding the mountain positions in the north. The attempt along the Piave had for its purpose to cut the feeders running north into the mountain, forcing the abandonment of the mountain positions one after the other and, in combination with the attack along the Brenta, of opening up all of the plain of Northern Italy to invasion. The Italians were prepared for the attack and met it almost completely. In the mountains, between the Asiago Plateau and the Piave, the Austrians seem to have been fought to a standstill. On the Piave front, which is a measure the more dangerous since if this line is forced there is no other behind the Italians until the Brenta is reached, and even if a stand here were made Venice would be given up, the Austrians were somewhat more successful, but after effecting a crossing at two points were checked.



SHELTERS FOR ITALIAN MARINES BEHIND THE FIRST LINES ON THE PIAVE FRONT.  
(Italian Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)



AN OBSERVATION POST ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, WHERE AMID PICTURESQUE MOUNTAIN SCENERY FIGHTING HAS BEEN RENEWED UPON A LARGE SCALE.  
(Italian Official Photo.)



SOUNDING THE ALARM FOR A GAS ATTACK IN THE FIRST LINE TRENCHES.  
(Italian Official Photo.)





CAMOUFLAGED GUN ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.  
(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)



AT A DRESSING STATION NEAR THE FIRING LINE. A WOUNDED ITALIAN SOLDIER BEING TREATED BY ITALIAN AND FRENCH AMBULANCE MEN.  
(Italian Official Photo.)



# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Joseph W. Guyton,  
Evarts, Mich.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Daniel S. Miller,  
Norristown, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



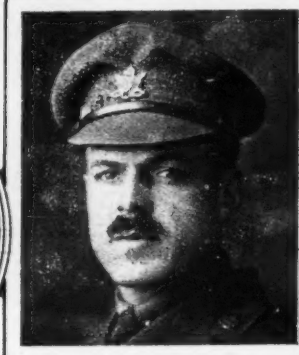
Corporal Alex Freeborn,  
Collins, Mon.,  
Killed in Action.



Lt. Charles W. Chapman,  
Waterloo, Iowa,  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Carl Leforge,  
Flemingsburg, Ky.,  
Killed in Action.



Major Axel Rasmussen,  
Sherwood, Ore.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Charles Sacchetti,  
Pittsfield, Mass.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Charles W. Rupp,  
Woburn, Mass.,  
Killed in Action.



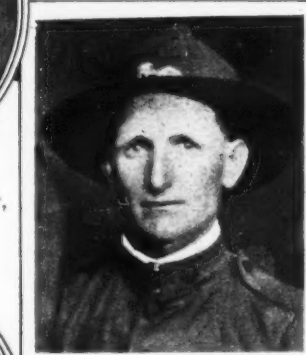
Private Burton Potter,  
Orient, L. I., N. Y.,  
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Arthur C. Van Dyne,  
California, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Harry N. Miller,  
Kansas City, Mo.,  
Killed in Action.



Private James H. Major,  
Osceola, Tex.,  
Killed in Action.



Pte. William H. Saunders,  
Garvin, Iowa,  
Died of Wounds.



Private John A. Woods,  
Medford, Mass.,  
Killed in Action.



Pte. John Augustus Kley,  
Buffalo, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Clyde W. Bolling,  
Winston-Salem, N. C.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private George Cedric  
Stimpson,  
Somerville, Mass.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Ray M. Bishop,  
Lewiston, Ill.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Talmage T.  
Ragland,  
Greenville, Ky.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Rolly W. Darling,  
Berthold, N. D.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private William M.  
Van Fossan,  
Conrad, Mon.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Kenneth R.  
Toothman,  
Cumberland, Md.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Harold McNeary,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Charles C.  
Sturdevant,  
Tipton, Ind.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Thomas W. Cole,  
Springvale, Me.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Emmet D.  
Sullivan,  
Degrasse, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Vernon Bailey,  
Alden, Minn.,  
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI



# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Sergeant Eugene C. Mc Kibbin,  
Madison, S. D.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieutenant James Palache,  
Farmington, Conn.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Wilmer Bodenstab,  
Yonkers, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieutenant Francis A. Mellvaine,  
Indianapolis, Ind.,  
Killed in Action.



Private John A. Ort,  
Omaha, Neb.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private James O. Dolin  
Foster, West Va.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Edward Carl Kreh,  
Petaluma, Cal.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Joe C. Youngell,  
Commonwealth, Wis.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Marvin W. Smith  
Koshkonong, Mo.,  
Died of Wounds.



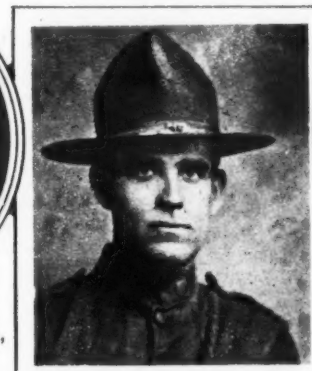
Private Ole K. Arneson,  
Brantford, N. D.,  
Killed in Action.



Corporal L. Diver,  
Sunman, Ind.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Frank J. Smyden,  
Kingston, Penn.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private George H. Cooper,  
Everett, Mass.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Clement W. Gravelle,  
Nashua, N. H.,  
Died of Gas Poisoning.



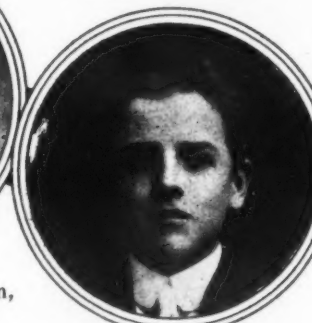
Corporal Doss B. Haas,  
Nashville, Tenn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private John M. Jennings  
Forest Hills Gardens,  
L. I., N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Melvin T. Johnson,  
Hawley, Minn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Oscar Pflasterer,  
St. Louis, Mo.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Joseph F. Ward,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



Private F. J. Dobrovnik,  
(Enlisted as Schmidt),  
Milwaukee, Wis.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Joseph S. Lietzen,  
Hammond, Ind.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Leslie Allen,  
Saugatuck, Conn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private William J. Hamilton,  
Decatur, Ill.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Fred Winfield Howard,  
Chetek, Wis.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Magnus M. Brams,  
Scotts Bluff, Neb.,  
Killed in Action.



Private James C. Holland  
Villa Rica, Ga.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Henry J. Nacella,  
Wakefield, Mass.,  
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI



## Wounded in the Great Battle on the Western Front



WOUNDED CANADIANS ABOUT TO BE TAKEN IN A RED CROSS TRAIN FROM A FIELD DRESSING STATION TO THE BASE HOSPITAL.

(Canadian Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)



FRENCH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO HAVE FOUGHT IN THE SAME BATTLE TREATED AT A BRITISH CASUALTY CLEARING STATION.

(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Captain Rizzo and the Crew Which Sank the Austro-Hungarian Warship Wien. Captain Rizzo Is in the Centre of the Group.

## A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT BY THE ITALIAN NAVY.

TO have slipped past a cordon of ten vigilant Austrian destroyers escorting two battleships of Austria's superdreadnought type, and to have succeeded in torpedoing one of these ships carrying a thousand men and gravely damaging the other, and then to escape unscathed—this is an achievement of which the Italian Navy can well be proud. Captain Rizzo, a young man scarcely thirty, and his fellow officer Commander Luigi de Milazzo, are responsible for this feat; but Rizzo inspired and carried it through.

Rizzo had been on patrol scout duty off the Dalmatian coast. Just before daylight, when on the point of returning to his base, he detected an immense smoke cloud on the horizon. Suspecting at first that this was an enemy ship pursuing him, he paradoxically decided to "get there first." What was his surprise to find that this smoke cloud came from two huge Austrian battleships of the Viribus Unitis type, (20,000 tons, with a personnel of 1,000 men,) conveyed by a group of ten destroyers.

The bait was too tempting, especially in view of what the Austrians had already done by way of destroying Italian ships. Captain Rizzo and his companion, each commanding his own patrol boat, succeeded in passing the cordon. Three torpedoes were discharged; two of them lodged in the sides of the Szent Istvan, and the third caused fearful damage to the other superdreadnought. Considering this a fair morning's work under somewhat trying circumstances, Rizzo proceeded to race toward his base, accompanied by salvos of angry fire from the considerably chagrined Austrian destroyers, one of which gave valiant but futile chase.

The Italians returned to their base without the loss of a single man—and anything but chagrined, especially as their expedition marked the destruction of the third out of four Viribus Unitis battleships on which the Austro-Hungarian Navy placed such great hopes. Captain Rizzo believes that if it is possible to outwit ten destroyers in two mere motor boat patrols, it ought to be possible to put an end to the enemy's naval menace without losing too much sleep—or blood.

## ERSTWHILE LEADER OF BRITISH MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES IN A NEW ROLE.

CONSIDERABLE curiosity has been roused by the fact that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, famous hitherto as leader of the British suffragettes and by her militant methods a source of trouble to the British Government, should be receiving favors of an exceptionally high order from Premier Lloyd George, the more so as it was the damage caused to that statesman's country house at Walton by the "outrages" in 1913 that brought about the famous trial in which Mrs. Pankhurst was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Holloway Jail.

Mrs. Pankhurst's public career extends back to 1903, at which time she founded the well known Women's Social and Political Union. Previously, owing to the death of her husband, Dr. Pankhurst (himself a reformer of some note, and associated with John Stuart Mill in his feminist schemes), Mrs. Pankhurst had served in various public capacities, partly from choice, but mostly from economic necessity, for she had five children to support. Two of these children, Christabel and Sylvia, have done their share in the militant movement.

The W. S. P. U. was at first intended merely as an association for the furtherance of the woman's rights idea. But in 1905 Sylvia Pankhurst in a stirring open-air speech transformed this quiet body into the militant one which for the next eight years and more caused the British Government to act as though it were sitting on a volcano. Mrs. Pankhurst's great ability as an organizer and her unflinching resolution in the face of hostility, popular and political, rapidly brought both herself and the society she led into great prominence.

Two visits to America (on one of which she was detained at Ellis Island as an "undesirable") increased the funds and the reputation of the W. S. P. U. Agitation was continual, and until the outbreak of the European War and the subsequent wholesale support of the Government by its women citizens showed little signs of letting up. But since the war the Suffragettes have become law-abiding citizens, for under



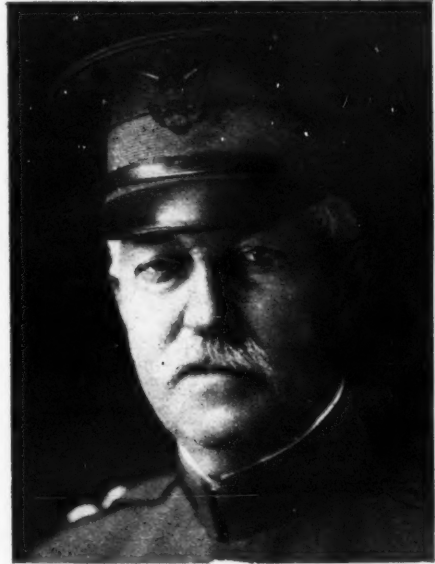
Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.  
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

the new franchise law the long-fought-for principle has been conceded, and women will vote at the next general election.

Mrs. Pankhurst is again in America, after a visit to Russia, for which she received permission from Premier Lloyd George, but not to help the American women's suffrage movement. She is here to further the war aims of the Allies, and her general attitude is opposition to all radicalism, pacifism, and revolutionary ideas. Having used violent methods to gain equality for women she has become a typically British conservative.



Map Showing the Isles of Greece and Particularly the Dodecanesian Group Which, Though Inhabited by Greeks, Are at Present Occupied by Italy.



Major General Frederick S. Strong, commanding the 40th (National Army) Division. In a previous issue the name of Major General Haan was inadvertently placed under the portrait of General Strong. (© Hartsook.)

## DODECANESIANS THE LATEST PEOPLE TO DEMAND SELF-DETERMINATION

THE political principle of "self-determination for all peoples" enunciated by President Wilson in his speech on peace terms and war aims will find a very pretty little problem in that group of twelve islands off the southwestern coast of Asia Minor which are given the name Dodecanesia (from the Greek word meaning twelve). The question has come up recently as to what the allied powers will do with these islands, almost entirely Greek in population and tradition, which nevertheless have been under the military rule of Italy since the close of the Turco-Italian War, just previous to the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913.

By the Treaty of Lausanne which concluded the former war, Italy conceded to Turkey the right to occupy and rule that group of islands; but the unsettled condition of Balkan affairs forced Italy to remain in power there, with the understanding that the future disposition of Dodecanesia should be left to the deliberations of the European powers.

These islands, which are scattered over a large area of the Mediterranean in the vicinity of Asia Minor, belong geographically to what is known as the Southern Sporades. In a political and historical sense they are all practically Greek—the population is Greek, the aspirations and affiliations Greek. The inhabitants, who make their living largely from the sponge-fishing industry and from the cultivation of fruits and vegetables which are sold in Egypt, all have an intense desire to enter the Hellenic Union.



# D. W. GRIFFITH, UNDER FIRE FILMING "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"



D. W. GRIFFITH AT A GAS ALARM STATION NEAR THE FIRING LINE.



D. W. GRIFFITH SETTING UP HIS CAMERA 50 YARDS FROM THE ENEMY'S LINES.



LILLIAN GISH AND ROBERT HARRON, "THE BOY" AND "THE GIRL" IN "HEARTS OF THE WORLD."

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DOROTHY GISH, IN THE COSTUME SHE WORE IN THE TRENCHES WHILE UNDER FIRE FOR "HEARTS OF THE WORLD."

LITTLE  
BEN  
ALEXANDER,  
THE  
REMARKABLE  
CHILD  
ACTOR,



WHO WAS  
UNDER  
BOMBARDMENT  
WHILE BEING  
PHOTOGRAPHED  
IN  
"HEARTS OF  
THE WORLD."



ROBERT HARRON IN A SCENE FROM D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH, "HEARTS OF THE WORLD."



ALONE IN HIS STUDIO, D. W. GRIFFITH PRIVATELY WATCHES THE COMPLETED WORK FOR WHICH HE RISKED HIS LIFE.

## D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH, "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"